

SIDEWHEEL AIRSHIP  
SOON TO TRY FLIGHTRetired Business Man Invents  
Unique Type After Eight  
Years' Effort.

## HOODS TO SUSTAIN LOAD

Placed in Series Each Like a  
Paddle Box—Outline of  
Machine Is That of  
Yacht's Hull.

After eight years of almost continuous work, an airship which is absolutely unique in its principles has been constructed by L. D. Merrick, an elderly and retired business man, formerly of New York, who now makes his home at Waldwick, N. J. Designed along original lines, those of a high-speed yacht, the air craft has practically reached completion and will receive its trial within a few days.

At the old farm which the inventor has leased for his work a visitor found Mr. Merrick yesterday putting the finishing touches on the steering gear. To all appearances the craft, which has been a source of the keenest curiosity to the people of the surrounding country, is done. At first sight it looks not unlike the skeleton of a yacht; in fact, the ship's hull is the one for which the inventor has particularly worked. Although he acknowledges freely that he is not a practical mechanic, he has been interested in air craft since he was a boy, and believes a water vessel will be found the most practicable.

"Every monoplane and biplane in use to-day," Mr. Merrick explained to a reporter, "is based on the principle of navigation on the water. The airship is a broad strip of canvas on a frame and then pushing it broadside through the air. I had read every book I could put my hands on bearing on the subject of aviation and came to the conclusion that a craft which would cleave the air would be better. So, when in 1904 I found it possible to work out my ideas, I came here and started experiments."

## Mystery to Neighbors.

What the inventor did not expect was that his quiet work on something of which the residents of Waldwick knew nothing has been the source of great speculation among them. Laboring alone on the parts of his machine, except for occasional help several years ago, the persevering inventor proceeded slowly because of his lack of knowledge of practical mechanics. The work was done piece by piece and it was only this spring, when the airship was put together in the open, that the purpose of Mr. Merrick's work was made known.

In addition to the fundamental difference in his craft from others, the ship shape, Mr. Merrick has combined several other features which he believes will prove valuable. One is the use of twenty-four concave paddles of wood and cloth, arranged in groups of three each, to propel the machine in place of screws. These paddles are arranged in three groups on either side and one on either end. They are in appearance like the old-fashioned side wheels on boats, the paddles revolving under a hood of cloth. These hoods, the inventor believes, will protect the paddles in the descent of the machine.

Behind each paddle box, on the sides, are peculiar V-shaped folds of the covering, which is not canvas, but a high-grade quality of cloth. These folds are to catch and hold the air stirred up by the paddles in their boxes and to pass it on to the next set of paddles. At what might be called the prow and stern of the craft are projecting frameworks of the best Canadian spruce. These are also cloth covered and take the place of bow and stern in a boat. Beneath the stern projection is a double rudder, to guide the craft to either side or in its ascent and descent. This cloth and wood part corresponds to the body of a yacht, and is seventy-five feet long.

Beneath the superstructure is a platform which resembles the keel of a yacht, viewed from the side. The operator sits well forward on this platform, with the engines before him. This part of the craft is of Canadian spruce, which is used throughout, except for a few pieces of bamboo, which support the cloth.

## From Hood to Hood.

"I believe the type of the machine is such," the inventor declared, "that when the engines are set going the paddles will be driven swiftly enough, forcing the air up into the hoods and then back from one to another, so that the ship will rise almost vertically in the air. She is perfectly balanced, with duplicate parts on either side and not top-heavy, and will, I hope, rise easily."

Asked as to his plans for the ship, which he has christened *America No. 1*, Mr. Merrick declared he had none until after he found out if she could fly.

"I am not, like some inventors, boasting about what my craft is going to do, how many she will carry, and the like," he said. "I am going to try her out when she is done and see if the ideas of navigation I have been thinking over ever since I was young are valid or not. Time enough after the first ascent to plan for others."

The inventor, who spoke reluctantly of the plans to which he has devoted eight years, minimized the discouragements and actual mechanical labor. He declared he had always been anxious to experiment in aerial navigation and felt repaid for his work in seeing his task so near completion.

INVENTION SAVES AIRMAN  
Twomey Held Securely in Seat  
When Machine Falls.

Mineola, Long Island, Oct. 25.—Irving Twomey, the aviator, probably escaped death in an aeroplane accident this afternoon because of a safety device he had invented.

The invention consisted of a series of straps passing over his shoulders to a disk in front of his chest, and held there by a pin, which prevented an aviator from falling from his seat. Twomey's engine died when he was up about seventy-five feet, and the machine started to descend rapidly. The straps held Twomey, and he released the pin as he heard the ground and then jumped clear of the machine, which was wrecked.

The aviator's wife, who was in her automobile, about a mile away, watching her husband through glasses, saw the accident and sped over to him. She found him unhurt.

## CALL HOCKIN INFORMER

One of Dynamite Case Defendants Identified.

Indianapolis, Oct. 25.—Herbert S. Hockin, a defendant in the dynamite conspiracy trial, who succeeded John J. McNamara as secretary of the Iron Workers' Union, was identified by four witnesses to-day as having given information to the government against his forty-four fellow defendants.

Walter Drew, New York counsel for the National Erectors' Association, testified that Hockin had said: "I know they've got me, but I don't want to be the only one."

"Hockin came to me several times and told me my life was in danger," said Mr. Drew. "He told me he was on the Pacific Coast, naming Olaf A. Twilomey and Ed Nockle, who were after me, and that I had better look out for a fellow named John Stevens, of Chicago. He said he would warn me later when I might expect danger."

"Finally Hockin, in the presence of R. J. Foster, a detective, gave me the key to the ironworkers' headquarters, so we could install the telephone spy system."

Mr. Drew related that a strike had been declared by the Iron Workers' Union in 1905, and explosions on work of members of the Erectors' Association began soon after that time.

Hockin is the man who, Orville E. McManigal said, put him in the dynamiting business and engineered many of the jobs blown up by McManigal and James J. McNamara. He is accused by the government of having "double crossed" the union officials.

Thomas F. Markey, a photographer, testified he saw Hockin visit the grand jury room with bundles of papers, and when detectives visited it to secure photographs of letters.

Charles L. Schmidt, a deputy United States marshal, also said Hockin had visited the federal building with papers.

G. T. Washburn, of Chicago, testified about installing the telephone device in the ironworkers' headquarters. He said it was done before daylight last December.

Records taken by government stenographers of conferences held in the offices after the officials of the union had been indicted for alleged complicity with the McNamara brothers were produced for identification. They will be read to the jury later.

## TRACKED BY BLOOD TRAIL

Two Held as Burglars, Using  
Dynamite to Enter Building.

Tracked by a trail of blood on the roof of a twelve-story loft building at No. 134 to 140 West 26th street, where dynamite had been used to effect an entrance to a fur establishment on the top floor, two men were arrested early yesterday morning by the police of the West 17th street station. Both of the men had been wounded by police bullets after a running fight. It was the blood from their wounds that ultimately led to their capture. Both prisoners are said by the police to have long criminal records.

Patrolman Beadle was patrolling in West 26th street when he was startled by a loud explosion. He ran around to the loft building at No. 147 West 26th street, directly in the rear of the 26th street building and found the door had been opened with a key. He went to the roof and saw two men bending over a bundle of furs. He went back to the street and got Patrolmen Miller and Nathanson, and the three patrolmen returned to the roof.

Calling upon the men to halt, the policemen covered the burglars with their revolvers. A space of twenty feet separated the two buildings, and the burglars relied on the poor light to get away. When they ran Beadle fired three shots, but could not see if they had been effective. He and the other patrolmen ascended to the roof of the 26th street building by the fire escapes and after a search found a man who said he was Frederick Eichner, a laborer, having no home. He had a wound in the head. Later they found a second man, who gave his name as Henry Lieberman, of No. 235 East 23d street. He had a wound in the hand.

A further search of the roof disclosed two sticks of dynamite, storage batteries and various burglar equipment. There was a jagged hole in the roof made by dynamite and leading into the fur establishment. The furs on the roof were valued at \$5,000.

## HITCHCOCK ASKS MORE

Estimates Cost of Postal Service at \$283,000,000.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Estimates sent to the Treasury Department to-day by Postmaster General Hitchcock of appropriations for the Postoffice Department in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1913, propose an increase of \$12,085,000 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

Mr. Hitchcock's estimates aggregate \$283,000,000 for the postal service at large and \$2,014,250 for the department in Washington.

Nearly \$10,000,000 of the increase is wanted to put into effect the postal legislation enacted this year. It is estimated that \$7,500,000 will be needed for the parcels post system, \$1,500,000 to meet the conditions required under the new eight-hour law, \$500,000 for the reclassification of railway mail clerks and \$150,000 to establish the new village free delivery service.

Only \$2,000,000 is added to current appropriations, representing an increase of less than 1 per cent, the lowest annual rate of increase in the history of the service.

The largest item is \$49,660,000 for the railway mail service. This is an increase of \$2,015,000, of which \$1,855,000 will be required to meet expenses resulting from the establishment of the parcels post.

For city delivery service \$34,860,000 is asked, an increase of \$2,107,825. Part of this is asked because of the parcels post. Mr. Hitchcock submits an estimate of \$47,500,000 to maintain and extend the rural delivery service, an increase of \$500,000.

Adequate provision is made in the estimates to meet the normal growth of the postal savings system.

## "MCKINLEY" WAS COLUMBUS

Statue of Discoverer Palmed  
Off as Late President.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—It has been discovered that a statue of Christopher Columbus which was one of the features of the world's fair here has been for some time standing in one of the city parks marked "William McKinley" and was admitted as a representation of the late President.

The death of the sculptor, Tuesday, led to a search for his works in Chicago. The "Columbus" of the world's fair was one of them. It was traced from place to place and found at length in McKinley Park. The hair had been chiseled partly away, the accessories altered by another sculptor, and the name "McKinley" placed on the pedestal.

## INDICTED AFTER PROBE

Special Albany Grand Jury Accuses Twenty-five.

## NAMES ARE KEPT SECRET

City and County Officials Believed To Be Unaffected—Many Exonerated.

Albany, Oct. 25.—After receiving twenty-five sealed indictments from the special grand jury, the extraordinary term of the Supreme Court convened by Governor Dix to consider disclosures made by the Senate committee which investigated the affairs of Albany city and county and alleged violations of the excise law was adjourned sine die to-day by Justice Merrill.

On motion of District Attorney Sanford all the criminal business of the extraordinary term was transferred to the county court, which convenes next week. None of the sealed indictments is believed to affect city or county officials. Bench warrants will be issued for those indicted, and their names will be withheld until they are arrested.

The grand jury reported that it had considered charges against the following, and had not voted to return indictments:

Edward B. Cantine, ex-commissioner of public safety, charged with retelling a Democratic police captain for political reasons; William J. Rice, deputy commissioner of public safety; Walter Miles, ex-city engineer, charged with covering up a fire; William W. Bridgeford, charged with letting contracts for over \$200 without open competition; the defendants, charged with accepting \$25 in lieu of stationery allowed by law; George Q. Cowell, for presenting alleged false bills for audit to the comptroller; and Charles E. Belmont, charged with abduction.

Justice Merrill sentenced to-day William H. K. Cornelius, an Altonite hotel keeper, found guilty of embezzlement, in attempting to influence a prospective juror in an excise case, to the Albany county penitentiary for three months, and to pay a fine of \$500 or stand committed for an additional day. Justice Merrill, in imposing sentence, said he took cognizance of extenuating circumstances and the defendant's position in the community.

"I am afraid that what you have done has been done here and in other jurisdictions," Justice Merrill said to-day. "The grand jury reported that it had considered charges against the following, and had not voted to return indictments: Edward B. Cantine, ex-commissioner of public safety, charged with retelling a Democratic police captain for political reasons; William J. Rice, deputy commissioner of public safety; Walter Miles, ex-city engineer, charged with covering up a fire; William W. Bridgeford, charged with letting contracts for over \$200 without open competition; the defendants, charged with accepting \$25 in lieu of stationery allowed by law; George Q. Cowell, for presenting alleged false bills for audit to the comptroller; and Charles E. Belmont, charged with abduction."

## GREAT PROSPERITY—GARY

Never Before Surpassed, He  
Tells Iron and Steel Men.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 25.—Ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, opened the third general meeting of the American Institute of Iron and Steel here to-day, in the presence of a large number of the most important persons in the iron and steel industry.

It is the first meeting of the institute to be held outside of New York. Among those present were E. A. S. Clark, president of the Lackawanna Steel Company; Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation.

In his opening address Mr. Gary said in part:

"We are in the midst of an era of prosperity never before surpassed so far as affects our country. The conditions have not resulted from the application of political policies or efforts, but exist in spite of them. They are the result of the growth of the country, the growth of the population, the growth of the industry, the growth of the commerce, the growth of the science, the growth of the art, the growth of the literature, the growth of the music, the growth of the drama, the growth of the religion, the growth of the philosophy, the growth of the ethics, the growth of the politics, the growth of the economics, the growth of the sociology, the growth of the psychology, the growth of the anthropology, the growth of the geology, the growth of the botany, the growth of the zoology, the growth of the astronomy, the growth of the meteorology, the growth of the climatology, the growth of the oceanography, the growth of the hydrography, the growth of the cartography, the growth of the topography, the growth of the archaeology, the growth of the ethnology, the growth of the linguistics, the growth of the philology, the growth of the history, the growth of the geography, the growth of the cosmology, 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